<u>REMARKS</u>

This application has been reviewed in light of the Office Action dated April 11, 2008. Claims 13-15, 17-19 and 21-23 are presented for examination, of which Claims 13, 17 and 21 are in independent form. Claims 13, 17 and 21-23 have been amended to define still more clearly what Applicants regards as his invention. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 13, 14, 17, 18, 21 and 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,361,332 (Yoshida et al.), and Claims 15, 19 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Yoshida* in view of U.S. Patent 5,699,524 (Ooshi et al.).

Independent Claim 13 is directed to a font downloading apparatus for downloading a font to a printer capable of printing characters using a conversion table defining correspondence between Unicode and first code systems usable in the printer. The claimed apparatus comprises a first obtainment unit, configured to obtain the first code systems utilizable by a printer to which a font is to be downloaded. A designation unit is used designate a font, and a second obtainment unit obtains a second code system of a font designated by the designation unit. A determination unit is used to determine whether or not the second code system is included in the first code systems, and a display unit displays a selection window for accepting a user selection of a code system from among the first code systems obtained by the first obtainment unit when the determination unit determines that the second code system is not included in the first code systems. A first conversion unit converts a data format of the font into a data format utilizable by the printer when the determination unit determines that the second code system is included in the first code systems, and a second conversion unit converts a code system of the font designated by the designation unit by assigning characters to be downloaded

into Unicode characters which can be converted into character codes belonging to the code system selected in the selection window, and then converts a data format of the font into a data format utilizable by the printer. A download unit downloads to the printer the font whose code system is converted by the first conversion unit or the font whose code system and data format are converted by the second conversion unit.

The table added to the preamble of Claim 13 is described in Fig. 4 of the present application. The new language relating to the recitation of the second conversion unit is based upon the description at page 12, lines 11-18.[1]

Yoshida relates to an information processing device that loads font information from another information processing device and transmits the font information when the information processing device does not have the font information to be transmitted. The information processing device determines font information to be transmitted, then determines whether the font manager is the same, as shown in Figs. 6A and 6B. If they are not the same, the device changes the data form of the font prior to transmission of the font, after which the font is loaded.

Ooishi relates to a system that uses conversion of character codes of external characters to be distributed into character codes based on the character code scheme used in a receiving device.

In contrast, the apparatus of Claim 13 has the recited second conversion unit, to convert characters defined in a code system incompatible with the printer, into a compatible code system, selected from among code systems available in the printer. For example, assume that a

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1/ It is of course to be understood that the claim scope is not limited by the details of this or any other particular embodiment that may be referred to.

user tries to print a target document written in Tibetan, but that the target printer does not support Tibetan. In such case, by virtue of the second conversion unit, the code system of Tibetan is converted by assigning characters to be downloaded into Unicode characters that can be converted into character codes belonging to the selected code system, for example Latin 1, and then the data format of the font is converted into a data format utilizable by the target printer.

The notable point of this feature is that a code system incompatible with the printer is converted into a code system constituting a part of the Unicode system. As a result, characters that ordinarily could not be printed, become available.

The *Yoshida* system employs a code conversion method that is essentially that described in the background section in the present application, does not have the recited second conversion unit, and cannot solve the following problems that are solved by apparatus of Claim 13:

    - when two or more printers are used, it is not always possible to download a font to all the printers using the same specific coding scheme; and

    - if a font is downloaded after being converted into a common coding scheme supported by all the printers, the target coding scheme is often the most frequently used coding scheme (this makes a great impact on the system: for example, when a font is downloaded, frequently used characters may be replaced by downloaded counterparts, resulting in unintended characters being printed or in disturbed character spacing).

Accordingly, Applicants believe that Claim 13 is allowable over *Yoshida*, taken alone or in any possible combination with *Ooishi*.

Independent Claims 17 and 21 are method and computer memory medium claims, respectively, corresponding to apparatus Claim 13, and are believed to be patentable for

at least the same reasons as discussed above in connection with Claim 13.

A review of the other art of record has failed to reveal anything which, in Applicant's opinion, would remedy the deficiencies of the art discussed above, as references against the independent claims herein. Those claims are therefore believed patentable over the art of record.

The other claims in this application are each dependent from one or another of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual reconsideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue of the present application.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

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